

## THE BYSTANDER



The Matter With Hustace.  
Nimrods in Season on Molokai.  
Wallace and the Newspapers.  
A Rooseveltian Consul

Charley Hustace has got his. The only wonder is that he hadn't got it long ago, for his manner of running things at the meetings of the Supervisors was about as roughshod as could well be. I don't believe that High Henry would talk to his trustees in just the peremptory tone that Hustace adopts at the Board meetings, and the fact that the Silent Six resent this tone and manner was shown at the last meeting, when the members not only turned the chairman down but rubbed it in by accepting Archer's amendment to boost the amount asked for by Sheriff Lauka for his department. This boost, by the way, was just as inexcusable as was Hustace's silly objection to the original request.

Hustace means well, I believe, but his work, to use a sporting phrase, is too coarse. The trouble is that Charley's point of view is limited to what he can see from his little window at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets and his stock of world knowledge was acquired in his strolls through Thomas square. He wants to broaden out, go through his stock of ideas, throw out the shorn worn goods and lay in a fresh supply. He wants to forget a whole lot of things, for a good many of the things he knows are not so any more and some of his ideas are so diminutive that a whole ballet of them could do a Black Crook stunt in a nit's eye. Otherwise he's all right. I believe in Charley and have no question about his sincerity.

I heard a story about him the other day, which very possibly isn't true. It appears that until after his election as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors he had never been outside of the sounds of the great city, but after his election it became necessary for him to visit the other side of the island and inspect some road work. Arriving at the top of the pali he saw Kaneohe for the first time. He gazed in wonder and opened his mouth twice to speak. Finally, he said:

"Say, if the world's as big the other way as it is this way it's a blamed big world."

Fifteen dollars for three sparrows and one tame pig, with an additional ten dollars as a salve for the wounded feelings of the owner of the aforesaid porcine. That is rather heavy, isn't it? but such is the tale of woe which I heard the other day, brought back from Molokai, in the launch Kaahumahu, by Messrs. James Jaeger, Clarence Macfarlane and Henry Rycroft.

This trio, noted as both yachtsmen and hunters of mighty fame, made the trip to Molokai last week in the launch Kaahumahu, for the purpose of slaying deer, bear, lions or any other small game, evidently in emulation of President Roosevelt, whose Louisiana trip was fresh in their minds. The news, as is always the case when men of such prominence start out for big game, was carried before them and a committee was appointed to greet them when they landed at Kamakakahi.

The committee consisted of one large Hawaiian policeman with badge, and also club. Macfarlane was the first to land, and while he was overseeing the landing of a twenty-two calibre rifle and a couple of small howitzers, the limb of law grasped him rudely, and demanded his hunting permit. Clarence dug into his pocket and produced a certificate that he was able to run a gasoline engine, but the policeman was one too many for him. He could not read very well, but could make out the date line, "Honolulu, County of Oahu." That was enough.

"You pupule, that no good Molokai. You hunt Oahu, all right. You hunt Molokai, you pay five dollars."

There was nothing to do but dig, and Clarence turned regretfully to Rycroft and borrowed his five. Jaeger was not left out either and he was glad to borrow from Rycroft too. The pig incident is another story and The Bystander has been asked to let the trio down easy by holding it over for another issue. But don't say pig to any of these three if you value your life.

I see the Beacon does not like it because the daily papers do not give columns to Wallace. It says that they are making a mistake. It claims that Wallace had established himself as an influence among the Hawaiians before the daily papers discovered it, and that he will hold that influence until the Hawaiians lose faith in him, and that whether the daily papers mention him or not.

Well, if all that is so, I don't see as it makes any difference to the Hawaiians whether the daily papers mention him or not, and as most of the other readers of the dailies had got tired of the subject it looks to me as though the daily papers were pursuing the sensible course. Still the Beacon thinks differently.

For Rooseveltian ways commend me to my friend Mr. Chang Tso Fan, the Chinese Consul for the Hawaiian Islands. In despite of the official requirement, which compels him generally to wear the gaudy robes of his nation, the Consul has the most democratic leanings, and if he could he would forsake his silks and satins and feathers, and adopt the more conventional garb of the Occident. The Consul came to Honolulu unversed in the English language. He set out to master it, became thoroughly interested in all public interests, and soon became a frequenter at all athletic meets, public and private functions, including concerts and the theater. The Consul is a real "mixer" and enjoys a unique popularity, well divided between the Chinese he represents, and those amongst whom he lives. But the climax came a short time ago when the Consul became a frequenter of the Waikiki boulevard mounted on a splendid single-footer, and attired in khaki trousers of an extreme English cut, riding puttees, but with a Chinese jacket quite conspicuous. The Consul is a good rider, and makes a better appearance on horseback than many of his foreign friends.

## ROBINSON'S APPEAL FOR THE FISHMARKET

While the local protests against using the old fishmarket site for a coal yard by the Pacific Mail, have been coming in one after another and hardly a voice has been heard expressing favor for the sale of the land for such a purpose, the news has spread abroad and from the Coast, even remonstrances are being heard. The most important of these has come in the shape of a personal letter from Charles Mulford Robinson, by whom the plans for the beautification of Honolulu were submitted to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu upon their request.

The protest mentioned was brought about through information received from local members of the Civic Federation, who wrote to Mr. Robinson,

stating that an offer had been received from the Pacific Mail, and asking for his views on the subject. In response to this appeal Robinson wrote to Governor Frear, saying in part:

"I do hope that the sale may be prevented."

"I selected that site, you will remember, for the creation of a more dignified, appropriate and attractive waterfront entrance to the city. It is a matter of such good fortune that the government should own it, that I cannot think you will permit the sale if you can help it."

"Still, because I love Honolulu and am truly interested in its program, I want to register my protest. Perhaps, because I devote myself to such questions and so especially appreciate

## TO ASK FOR NUUANU BIDS

It is expected that Charles H. Kluegel, who has been appointed engineer of the Department of Public Works, by Superintendent Marston Campbell, will reach this city on the transport Buford, which is due to leave San Francisco Tuesday for this city. The arrangements for his transportation have been made through Quartermaster Captain Humphrey, of this city, who has wired to Washington for the desired permission, which must be obtained before a Territorial official may be given passage on a transport.

In speaking of the work to be done on the Nuuanu dam yesterday Governor Frear said:

"I can not say whether the work will be done by contract or not, at the present time. The specifications must be drawn up first. After that the bids will be advertised for and if anyone of them is acceptable, the work will be done in that manner. If all are unsatisfactory the work will be done by the Territory, though it is much preferable that the work should be done by contract, as I believe that better results can be obtained in this manner."

"There will be no time lost, as the specifications will be prepared as soon as possible and the bids will then be called for."

## NO CABINET CHANGES NOW

For the present there will be no changes made in the Territorial cabinet. This statement was made yesterday afternoon by Governor Frear, and is of special interest on account of the fact that while the head of the Territorial government is away on his trip to Washington, the terms of three of the department superintendents will expire.

The terms of Territorial Surveyor W. E. Wall and of Auditor J. H. Fisher, will expire on November 25. That of Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt will be ended on December 1. Up to this time there has been no intimation given out in regard to new appointees, though it has been known that a number of local men would not mind taking the positions which, it is expected by some, may be vacant within the next four weeks.

In speaking of the matter yesterday Governor Frear said:

"I really do not care to talk about any appointment at this time but am willing to say that in the cases of Land Commissioner Pratt, Auditor Fisher and Surveyor Wall, as far as I can see at present, there will be no changes made. Their terms will expire while I am away, but there is nothing that I have seen at present which will warrant my making any change. When I return will be time enough to talk about any changes of this kind, should there be any."

### AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

A gentleman at Bembesi, Rhodesia, writes to inquire where Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can be procured. He says he has learned of the good effects resulting from its use, and as children in that locality are often subject to coughs, he desired to give it a trial. This remedy may be procured from any store or chemist. For coughs, colds and croup there is nothing better, and as it contains no injurious substance it can be given to the smallest child with perfect security. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

### JAPANESE SCHOOL.

The Wailuku Japanese were to dedicate their new school at the corner of Vineyard and Church streets, Wailuku, Saturday evening last. The exercises were to begin at 7 o'clock, and to be decidedly interesting because of their distinctively Japanese character. Tea in true Japanese style was to be served in little booths on the lawn, and a concert given in the new school building. In the newly completed parsonage, which is situated on the same lot, there was to be a sale conducted for the interests of the building fund.

The immense value to a community of the public ownership of so strategically situated a plot, I feel more strongly about it than any ordinary person might. But I'm sure I'm right. I am sure that this piece of land ought not to be parted with and it is horrible to think that coal might be stored there.

"Do stop the sale if you can. And then, if the postoffice is put in Palace Square, or whether it is or not, since other public buildings are there, and with the so much publicly owned waterfront, Honolulu can make itself a pretty handsomely designed city. I hope you will stand for that."

"With all good wishes and alohas, I am, respectfully yours,

"CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON."

It is interesting to note that at present Mr. Robinson is in California, where he will make a report on the city of Los Angeles, such as he did in this city. When he wrote to Governor Frear he was at Del Monte, resting from the trip which he had taken from his home in Rochester, New York, to the Coast.

## JAPANESE HAVE QUIET HOLIDAY

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The celebration of the birthday of the Japanese Emperor yesterday was the quietest affair of its kind which has ever been seen in this city since the Japanese have been living here in large numbers. According to certain members of that nationality, the times here are not good among the Japanese since the passage of the immigration act, though this seems hard to explain, and there were few of the festivities, which ordinarily take place, to be found last night.

During the day a celebration took place to some extent, though, with the exception of the festival for the Japanese school children, there was no gathering in which many were present. The fact that the saloons were closed on account of its being Sunday, probably had more to do with the quietness of the day than anything else. The supplies of sake ran out early, and at the Palama Japanese fisherman's camp, where the noisiest crowd generally gathers, there was little doing last night, though a few small parties of ten or twelve Japanese enjoyed themselves with music and plenty to eat and drink till a late hour.

The most interesting feature of the day was the school children's festival. The pupils in the Buddhist, Okamura, Kakaako and Nuuanu avenue schools to the number of nearly 500, gathered at the Japanese consulate, corner of Beretania and Fort street, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and were shown the picture of the Emperor, which they greeted with cheers and then by the singing of the national anthem, "Kimi Ga Yo."

They adjourned by special cars to Kapiolani Park, where, in spite of the rain, they enjoyed themselves with a Japanese field day. Races of all kinds were the principal feature of the occasion, the small girls vying with their brothers for prizes, which ran all the way from packages of many colored Japanese candy to drums, accordions and other musical instruments which have no names in English. One of the noticeable features was that in the center of the roped-off space in which the athletic exercise took place, there was a pole bearing the Japanese flag, but with the Star and Stripes waving above it.

Today the formal reception at the residence of Consul Mikki Saito will be given. It is not a public affair and only Japanese have been invited, though it may be considered the most important of the two or three days' festivities which will take place. Tuesday night the Japanese Merchants' Association of Honolulu will give a reception at the Mochizuki Club, at Waikiki Beach, to which many of the leading citizens of the city have been invited, as well as all the Japanese of prominence.

Both today and tomorrow, though not officially holidays, are considered as such by the local and plantation Japanese and there will be little work done by that nationality till Wednesday. There were few of the Japanese from the plantations in the city yesterday, but it is expected that they will come in today in much larger numbers, and that there will be many private gatherings of all kinds in the homes of the Honolulu residents from the "Land of the Rising Sun."

## TAPIOCA AS A NEW INDUSTRY

HILO, October 31.—Another new industry will begin on the Island of Hawaii next year, when the district of Hamakua will have the honor of starting a small factory for the manufacture of tapioca starch, the pioneer in the enterprise being J. W. Conradt of Hilo.

For more than two years Mr. Conradt has been quietly collecting tapioca seed from all the islands of the Territory, getting some from far away Kauai. He has kept the best and resown it until he had enough to plant on three acres of land, one of which is close to Hilo, the other two acres of the growing crop being at Kalawa, near Papaikou, where the mill will be erected.

The plants grow to a height of 6 feet, the roots averaging from 10 to 20 inches long and 2 to 6 inches in diameter. In January the construction of the little mill, with a capacity of one ton of tapioca a day, will begin, and by March it is expected to be in operation and grinding the root.

The machinery is simple, consisting of a grater, a mixer where the ground root is cleaned in water. There the powder settles and the water passes off leaving the tapioca to be carried to a centrifugal for drying.

The tapioca starch has a flavor superior to that of corn starch and it can be used for domestic culinary purposes as well as for the laundry. It is claimed, from experiments made with small lots that have already been manufactured here, that one-half a pound of the tapioca product is equal to one pound of the corn starch. Encouragement has been received from the local trade as to the disposal of the crop and Mr. Conradt feels confident of success in his venture.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## MR. SMITH'S IMPRESSIONS OF AFFAIRS ON MAINLAND

The following interview appeared in yesterday's Star:

Walter Gifford Smith, editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of this city, this morning in the S. S. Alameda returned home from a rest and vacation of two months or so which took him to a number of the principal cities of the East, including Boston, New York, Norfolk and the Jamestown Exposition, Richmond and Washington. He returns much benefited to resume his editorial duties within a week or two.

Interviewed by a representative of The Star at his rooms in the Young Hotel, Editor Smith had much to say of vital interest to Honolulu people and Hawaii in general. "While in Washington," said the Honolulu newspaper man, "I met a large number of prominent men and those high in authority, most of those who happened to be in the city. Ernest G. Walker (the Advertiser's Washington correspondent) accompanied me a part of the time. There is very general interest there in the Japanese situation as it affects Hawaii and in conversation with the Adjutant General I was impressed with the fact that they are more thoroughly acquainted there with conditions here than we are in Hawaii."

### FLEET WILL STAY.

"In Washington and elsewhere in the East it is the impression that the great Atlantic fleet, which has been ordered to the Pacific, will in all probability remain in the Pacific, that at least it will never leave the Pacific as a fleet. There may be transfers of individual vessels, boats from the Atlantic being sent to the Pacific and ships from the western ocean being sent to the East, but once in the Pacific the ships which are to leave the Atlantic next month will remain and a new fleet will be constructed for Atlantic waters. With a large force of men-of-war in the Atlantic, Easterners are not impressed with the necessity of an increase of the navy, but once the main floating fighting force has been sent to the Pacific from the Atlantic and not only will the necessity of the presence of a big fleet in the Pacific be appreciated, but there will be a demand, which will probably be supplied, for an equal or greater force in the Atlantic. Such is the sentiment in Washington and Hawaii may expect to see much of the vessels of the navy."

### TO FORTIFY HAWAII.

"In talking with men of the army and navy and others in prominent positions I gathered it as their conviction that these islands or at least Oahu, which means Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, would be heavily fortified and there is much significant action to this end. There is a great deal doing, but of this I am not at liberty to speak further. The idea is that if this strategic position is thoroughly fortified the necessity of heavily fortifying the Pacific coast is to a very large extent done away with. Once an enemy should take these islands the Pacific coast would have to fortify to protect against the operations of a foe who would undoubtedly make of Oahu an alien Gibraltar."

"The East will no longer be led by the Pacific coast in matters of immigration and in Washington Japanese exclusion is not considered a practical question."

### EAST LABOR HUNGRY.

"The East is clamoring for labor. They have a great labor problem to solve. In New York State labor is wanted on the farms and domestic labor is most difficult to secure. Immigrants from Europe swarm to the factories and manufacturing interests are increasing so rapidly that the factories swallow up those who might otherwise look for employment in households as domestic servants. As factory hands they are a little higher in the social scale and they get better pay. On the farms Americans will not work. The Irish are looking for better employment and the Italians flock to the cities."

"I was talking to a member of the Supreme Bench of New York State and he informed me, discussing the labor question, that New York State alone was ready to take a million domestic field workers such as they in New York believe the Japanese to be. New York City is tremendous. It is figured that in 1920, without including any townships on the Jersey side, that city will exceed London in population. At the same time New York city is year by year becoming less of a residence city. Last year but 150 permits for residence buildings were issued. Homes are spreading up country and New York is becoming a place where some day very few people will live, except in hotels."

### HAWAIIAN PROMOTION.

"The East is well supplied with Hawaiian promotion literature. This work has been handled well and thoroughly. At hotels and railroad and steamship offices I always found literature concerning Hawaii and I was much surprised that so much was known concerning these islands. Among ordinarily well-informed people there seemed to be a very fair general knowledge of Hawaii and of matters in which Hawaii is figuring as an important factor."

"When I was interviewed in San Francisco it was stated that I was making a trip for small farmers. This was not so, but as a result I was flooded with letters from men who wished to know concerning agricultural possibilities here. Some of the letters I answered personally and many I referred to the Promotion Committee, J. B. Castle and the Land Commissioner for information that will doubtless be of value to applicants. There is much interest in the possibilities here other than in the sugar industry."

### OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

"In New York I met Manager White of the Bartholdi Hotel, who was out here in 1875. He used to conduct the Conley Square house in Boston, a resort that was very popular with Hawaiians. He asked concerning numerous people here and declared that when he got old and was ready to retire from business he wanted to come to Hawaii to end his days. There are probably a great many people in Ha-

wai who have good cause to remember White as an ideal host.

"I met a painter, Cooke, who is anxious to come to the islands to paint our scenery. He was traveling with an Italian, the Prince Del Sargo. Del Sargo was here when Kalakaua was king and he remarked that he would be delighted to come to Hawaii again if it had only had the good sense to remain monarchical. He had met the Mott-Smiths and asked concerning them. I received letters from a couple of Massachusetts young men who are scientific agriculturists and are thinking of coming to Hawaii. Chief Sturges, Austin, Department of Commerce and Labor, who wrote here expressing his belief in the agricultural progress of Hawaii, spoke very encouragingly of Hawaii's prospects, being impressed with the fact that for a country like this, with the soil, climate and rain we have, there are wonderful agricultural possibilities. I do not believe there would be much difficulty in getting farmers for Hawaii, from my experience on the Coast."

"At the Jamestown exposition I was much interested in the exhibits from Los Angeles and San Diego counties, California, and there I met Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins. Wiggins is secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. He refers to Hawaii as possessing the scenery one expects to find in Southern California and does not."

### MEETS GOVERNOR HUGHES.

At Norfolk Editor Smith attended the reception to Governor Hughes of New York, a strong Presidential possibility, and speaking to the Governor of a mutual friend the Governor requested him to await for his private reception. Hughes was at the time shaking hands with an enthusiastic multitude, and Smith was thus enabled to gather much of the sentiment expressed. Most of the men who grasped Hughes' hand promised to vote for him and they seemed to mean it. There were cries of "Hughes! Hughes!" when the Governor of Virginia and others in speeches referred to him, and Hughes was mightily cheered; as was the name of Roosevelt.

"Many Virginians, they told me," continued Smith, "are for Hughes, against Bryan. Everywhere I heard the remark 'Watch out for Hughes!' Roosevelt's policy is blamed a great deal for the present financial troubles and unless Roosevelt modifies his policy no one whom he may favor as his successor is likely to stand much of a chance for election to the Presidency, they say. The money for the campaign for Taft or for whomsoever Roosevelt desires to succeed him will not be forthcoming unless the President modifies his present policy. Hughes is a strong, capable, honest, active man, and his friends know that there will be no playing to the gallery with him."

"The sentiment, North and South, seems to be that the better element of the North and the better element of the South will join on future issues. The time is passing when the Northern Republican, as one expressed it, will work with the chicken-tick element of the South and the Southern Democrat will work with the Tammany heeler of the North."

### OLD REBEL CAPITAL.

Smith enjoyed a visit to Richmond and found it rather a lazy town. He asked at the Hotel Davis for a room and a bath. The clerk turned pale and requested the editor not to speak so loud, for if the manager heard him he would be much shocked at a request for a bath. There had never been a bath put in at the Davis. Richmond was dressed in honor of William Jennings Bryan when Smith was there. There were about fifty Union flags to every ten rebel flags. Bryan got a frost in Richmond.

In regard to the financial situation, Smith said: "It was beginning to get acute when I left, but America is getting to know how to handle panics and Wall Street will not be able to throw the whole country into gloom because of a panic among gamblers. The government is depositing funds to help out banks and trust companies, and banking houses are coming to learn how to help each other. With the country in a splendid state of prosperity, as it is, commerce will not long be alarmed by speculative ups and downs."

Editor Smith was in Brooklyn, New York, at the time the seismograph at Washington recorded a terrific earthquake supposed to be about 550 miles to the southwest, as reported in New York papers, and, thinking the direction indicated might take in these islands, he communicated with the New York Herald office to learn of Hawaii, being reassured upon learning that Honolulu was still on the map.

## JUDGE WILFLEY WILL PASS THROUGH HERE

Judge Wilfley, against whom Lorin Andrews has his knife bared and who has been the cause of a ruction in the American colony at Shanghai, will pass through Honolulu within thirty days on his way to Washington on leave. So reports W. Porter Boyd, who passed through here on the Persia on his way to Washington from Shanghai, where he has been in the American Consular Service as acting-consul. The questions in dispute between Wilfley and the members of the American bar at Shanghai, Mr. Boyd would not discuss, but it is quite possible that Lorin Andrews' trip to the Capital has something to do with Judge Wilfley's haste in following him.

Mr. Boyd himself is on his way to Washington for promotion, but where his next post of duty is to be he does not know. For three months of this year and five months last year he was acting-consul at Shanghai, and it is probable that he will be sent somewhere in China. Mrs. Boyd and children are already on the Coast, where Mr. Boyd will join them.